

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION



Information Letter



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Army and Navy Seek Bids on Canned Foods

The Quartermaster Supply Officer of the Army is sending out invitations for bids on supplies, and the following canned foods are included: Baked beans, crabmeat, jams, jellies and preserves, mushrooms, sardines, and shrimp. Bids will be opened at 9.00 A. M., August 1st. Copies of the schedules on which to submit bids may be obtained from the Quartermaster Supply Officer at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Navy Department is also requesting bids on a quantity of canned catsup, bids on this commodity to be opened August 19th. Copies of schedule 3826 on which to submit bids may be obtained from the Navy Department, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.

Production Forecast and Condition of Snap Beans for Canning

The forecast of production of snap beans for canning or manufacture in 1930, based upon the condition of the crop on July 15, is nearly 15 per cent larger than estimated production in 1929, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 23. On an estimated acreage which is nearly 17 per cent larger than that of last year, the indicated yield per acre averages slightly less than the low yield of last year, and nearly one-fifth of a ton below the average yield during the five-year period, 1925-1929.

Dry, hot weather has caused a material reduction in yield prospects in Delaware, Maryland, and the South Central group of States. These reductions, however, have been largely offset

by favorable growing conditions in New York, Wisconsin, Maine, Michigan, and the Western area.

SNAP BEANS	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1929 Acres	1930 Acres	1929 Tons	1930 Tons	1929 Tons	1930 Tons
Maine	1,300	1,420	2.1	2.5	2,730	3,550
New York	9,800	11,270	1.5	1.6	14,700	18,030
Pennsylvania	2,720	3,330	1.4	1.6	3,810	5,360
Indiana	3,300	3,710	1.9	1.4	3,300	5,190
Michigan	3,300	3,300	.9	1.3	4,770	7,790
Wisconsin	7,400	8,590	1.3	1.4	9,620	12,010
Delaware	2,040	2,530	1.8	1.0	2,330	2,530
Maryland	8,400	9,740	1.7	1.1	14,280	10,710
South Carolina	870	830	1.5	1.0	1,300	1,330
Tennessee	2,000	2,400	1.2	1.1	2,400	2,640
Mississippi	1,800	2,640	1.0	1.0	1,800	2,640
Arkansas	2,140	2,510	1.1	1.1	2,400	2,700
Louisiana	2,200	2,300	1.0	.6	2,200	2,300
Colorado	2,400	2,080	3.0	2.1	6,900	5,080
Utah	1,200	1,520	3.0	2.5	3,500	3,800
Washington	820	940	3.0	3.3	2,460	3,100
Oregon	930	880	3.0	3.2	2,790	2,820
California	730	810	4.0	4.0	3,000	3,240
Other states ^a	5,300	6,630	1.2	1.2	6,360	7,960
U. S. total	61,080	71,150	1.48	1.46	96,420	108,560

^a Other states include Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

The following report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics gives the condition of the snap bean canning crop on July 15:

SNAP BEANS	July 15, 1930 P. ct.	July 1, 1930 P. ct.	July 15, 1929 P. ct.	4-year average July 15 P. ct.
Maine	95	88	87	89
New York	83	87	92	85
Pennsylvania	69	79	70	73
N. Atlantic	81	85	87	85
Indiana	30	69	70	68
Michigan	68	92	88	78
Wisconsin	80	87	82	85
N. Central	77	83	80	80
Delaware	61	63	90	80
Maryland	66	92	70	74
South Carolina	60	6
S. Atlantic	60	78	74	73
Tennessee	54	70	80	75
Mississippi	60	6
Arkansas	39	70	73	70
Louisiana	30	6
S. Central	58	70	78	77
Colorado	77	88	..	88
Utah	88	91	81	85
Washington	91	92	..	91
Oregon	90	84	90	88
California	85	82	80	87
Far Western	85	88	83	87
Other States ^b	64	70	71	75
U. S. average	71	81	80	81

^a No report.

^b Other states include Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

Corn Sugar Hearing Called by Secretary of Agriculture

The question of the necessity for labeling prepared food products to show the presence of corn sugar is the subject of a hearing called by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde for Friday,

To accompany Information Letter #365, July 26, 1930.

CONDITION OF CANNING CROPS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued, under date of July 26, a report on the condition of canning crops as of July 15, from which the following tables are taken. Condition spaces are starred to indicate that no reports were received from canners. Condition figures are starred to indicate only one report received. These figures are compiled from reports as of July 15, and in some areas, such as those in which the drouth has not been broken, may not represent the true condition of the crop at the time this report was released. Any changes, however, will be reflected in the next report giving the condition of canning crops as of August 1.

STATE	SWEET CORN					TOMATOES				
	July	July	July	4 yr.		July	July	July	4 yr.	
	15,	1,	15,	av.		15,	1,	15,	av.	
	1930	1930	1929	July 1		1930	1930	1929	July 1	
	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.		P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	
Maine	98	93	80	77		-	-	-	-	
New Hampshire	*	*	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Vermont	84	87	82	78		-	-	-	-	
New York	86	86	85	75		90	89	90	81	
New Jersey	-	-	-	-		89	89	89	86	
Pennsylvania	79	81	81	74		87	90	84	81	
North Atlantic	83	87	83	76		89	89	88	84	
Ohio	57	60	65	67		79	83	88	89	
Indiana	88	89	73	76		88	88	90	80	
Illinois	87	92	83	82		86	91	80	79	

North Atlantic									
Ohio	88	87	83	76	79	83	88	84	89
Indiana	57	60	65	67	88	83	80	80	89
Illinois	88	89	73	76	88	88	80	80	80
Michigan	87	92	83	82	86	91	80	79	79
Wisconsin	*85	*85	85	77	79	82	85	84	84
Minnesota	88	88	75	70	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	90	90	89	83	92	91	81	82	82
Missouri	87	89	87	84	80	82	82	76	76
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	87	89	88	88	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	84	86	81	79	85	86	81	80	80
Maryland	82	83	80	76	82	84	77	79	79
Virginia	82	87	82	77	83	86	85	80	80
South Atlantic	-	-	-	-	69	72	82	74	74
Kentucky	82	87	82	77	81	83	82	79	79
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	80	82	90	71	71
Arkansas	88	90	75	-	74	76	80	76	76
South Central	-	-	-	-	86	86	79	76	76
Colorado	88	90	75	-	82	83	81	75	75
Utah	-	-	-	-	93	92	85	82	82
California	-	-	-	-	79	81	77	77	77
Far Western	-	-	-	-	83	85	87	88	88
Other States	-	-	-	-	83	85	85	86	86
U. S. Average	85	86	80	81	87	86	79	72	72
U. S. Average	84	86	81	78	84	86	83	81	81

GREEN PEAS FOR MANUFACTURE

According to reports received from canners in those States which have not finished packing operations, the condition of the crop on July 15 differed very little from that of July 1. Condition in Wisconsin was reported as 77% of normal on July 15, compared to 79% on July 1. Prospects in New York continued favorable with a condition of 93% of normal reported on July 15 compared with 94% on July 1. Condition of the crop in Minnesota dropped from 89% on July 1 to 87% on July 15. Michigan prospects remained the same at 89% of normal. Condition of the crop in Utah improved from 85% of normal on July 1 to 90% on July 15. Taking the condition reported at time of harvest in those States which have completed packing operations, the United States canning pea prospects appear about the same as on July 1.

STATES	CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES					CABBAGE FOR KRAUT				
	July	July	July	4 yr.		July	July	July	4 yr.	
	15,	1,	15,	av.		15,	1,	15,	av.	
	1930	1930	1929	July 15		1930	1930	1929	July 15	
	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.		P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	
Massachusetts	*	*	-	-		-	-	-	-	
New York	85	87	75	78		91	93	87	83	
North Atlantic	85	87	75	78		91	93	87	83	
Ohio	86	87	85	78		88	89	82	84	
Indiana	86	86	90	82		93	81	-	88	
Illinois	80	80	83	74		90	80	90	92	
Michigan	86	85	84	80		98	97	88	90	
Wisconsin	87	82	82	78		90	95	88	88	
Minnesota	87	89	74	77		80	75	88	84	
Iowa	90	90	-	80		-	-	-	-	
Virginia	80	80	75	82		-	-	-	-	

Wisconsin	87	82	78	90	95	88	88
Minnesota	87	89	77	80	75	88	84
Iowa	90	90	80	-	-	-	-
Missouri	60	80	81	-	-	-	-
North Central	86	85	84	91	90	86	87
Louisiana	60	60	-	-	-	-	-
South Central	60	60	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	87	88	83	68	77	80	80
Washington	73	76	79	85	100	-	a/92
California	86	85	86	-	-	-	-
Far Western	85	86	84	74	86	80	85
Other States	71	69	85	80	85	85	81

U. S. Average	84	83	84	79	89	90	86	85
a/ 2 yr. average								

STATES	LIMA BEANS		(Continued)		LIMA BEANS		BEETS	
	July	July	STATES	July	July	July	July	July
	15, 1930	1, 1930			15, 1930	1, 1930	15, 1930	1, 1930
Colorado ...	P.ct. 90	P.ct. 88	Oregon	P.ct. 85	P.ct. 79			
Delaware ...	-	-	Utah	-	-	90	92	
Indiana ...	78	92	Virginia	85	90	-	-	
Maryland ...	75	75	Washington ...	-	-	90	96	
Michigan ...	* 87	* 89	Wisconsin	-	-	79	79	
Minnesota ...	* 96	* 96	Other States ,	75	75	86	86	
New Jersey ,	85	88	U. S. Average.	79	85	84	85	
New York ...	-	-						
Ohio	71	40						



July 25th, at 10.00 A. M. The administrative position under the Food and Drugs Act, held by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, provides that the use of refined sugars other than cane or beet sugars (sucrose) in foods, be indicated on the label. The use of cane sugar or beet sugar need not be indicated on the label. The hearing was held at the Secretary's office at the Department of Agriculture. Further information on this hearing will be published in a later issue of the Information Letter.

Retail Prices in June

Retail food prices in the United States as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a decrease of slightly less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on June 15, 1930, when compared with May 15, 1930, and a decrease of a little less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent since June 15 a year ago. During the month May 15 to June 15, 1930, canned foods on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Canned tomatoes, 2 per cent; evaporated milk, 1 per cent. There was no change during the month in the price of canned red salmon, baked beans, canned corn and canned peas.

Weather Conditions

Moderate to fairly generous showers occurred in parts of the interior valleys during the week ended July 22, especially in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and rainfall was rather heavy in many southern Rocky Mountain sections, according to the Weather Bureau. There were also generous to heavy falls in the south Atlantic area and locally along the west Gulf coast. Elsewhere the week was mostly dry, with large areas reporting practically no rainfall.

Very little relief from droughty conditions was afforded during the week, though beneficial showers occurred near the close of the week in some northern sections of the Ohio Valley and in the Plains states from northern Kansas northward. The showers in these areas were beneficial in affording some temporary relief, but they were insufficient to break the drought. Except in a few northeastern localities and in the south Atlantic area from North Carolina southward, a general rain is still badly needed in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, and the extremely droughty conditions have been intensified in many places by the excessive heat. Growing crops are mostly at a standstill, or deteriorating in large areas where the drought is most severe. In the southeastern states, from central and eastern North Carolina southwestward to Georgia and northern Florida, generous to heavy rains occurred and all growing vegetation is making

good advance, while the lack of moisture is not yet felt to a great extent in most northeastern sections. Rains were very beneficial in the southern Rocky Mountain area and parts of the far Southwest.

Estimated Consumption of Canned Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, and Green and Wax Beans

The following tables showing estimated apparent consumption of canned tomatoes, peas, corn, and green and wax beans in the United States have been compiled by the Foodstuffs Division of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The figures on canned tomatoes are stated in cases of 24 number 3 cans, while for the three other commodities the figures are given in cases of 24 number 2 cans.

Attention is called to the fact that the production figures given for canned tomatoes, peas, and corn for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, are actually figures for the previous years' packs, while the corresponding figures for 1928 and 1929 are the actual production figures for those years.

CANNED TOMATOES

Stocks at Beginning of Year					
Year	Canners and distributors	In bonded import warehouses	Production	Imports <i>a</i>	Total available supplies
1925	<i>b</i>	42,630	12,519,600 <i>d</i>	1,723,470	14,287,105
1926	<i>b</i>	56,200	18,770,000 <i>d</i>	1,613,379	21,479,779
1927	<i>b</i>	91,660	9,435,900 <i>d</i>	1,887,097	11,888,787
1928	9,009,722	97,390	8,338,393	1,818,276	19,463,976
1929	5,537,137	81,080	14,143,801	3,427,193	23,210,430
Stocks at End of Year					
Year	Exports <i>a</i>	Canners and distributors	In bonded import warehouses	Apparent total consumption	Apparent per capita consumption No. 3 cans
1925	102,610	<i>b</i>	96,200	14,088,000	2.9
1926	148,493	<i>b</i>	31,660	21,280,000	4.1
1927	124,181	<i>c</i>	97,390	11,172,000	2.3
1928	110,328	5,537,137	81,080	18,716,000	2.7
1929	91,640	6,885,906	327,490	13,906,000	3.1

a Converted from pounds to cases of 24 No. 3 cans at 51 pounds to the case.

b No figures available.

c Figures not used because no beginning of year stocks were available for this year.

d Figures for previous year's pack are used since greater part of pack in any year is consumed in the following one.

CANNED PEAS

Year	Stocks at beginning of year		Production	Imports <i>a</i>	Total available supplies
	Exports <i>a</i>	In bonded import warehouses			
1925	<i>b</i>		19,315,000 <i>c</i>	63,103	19,377,103
1926	<i>b</i>		17,816,000 <i>c</i>	66,418	17,882,418
1927	<i>b</i>		17,709,000 <i>c</i>	33,532	17,742,532
1928	11,564,365		17,543,430	39,626	29,487,627
1929	10,559,534		18,580,000	56,725	29,445,779

Year	Stocks at end of year		Apparent total consumption	Apparent per capita consumption No. 3 cans
	Exports <i>a</i>	In bonded import warehouses		
1925	191,671	<i>b</i>	19,195,000	4.0
1926	144,968	<i>b</i>	17,738,000	3.6
1927	209,523	<i>d</i>	17,541,000	3.5
1928	214,236	16,859,534	18,412,000	3.7
1929	278,460	16,387,962	18,778,000	3.7

a Converted to cases of 24 No. 3's at 30 pounds to the case.

b Figures not available.

c Figures for previous year's pack are used since greater part of pack in any year is consumed in the following one.

d Not used due to lack of beginning of year figures.

CANNED CORN

Year	Stocks at beginning of year	Production	Total available supplies	Exports ^a
1925	<i>b</i>	19,131,000 <i>c</i>	12,131,000	204,200
1926	<i>b</i>	24,320,000 <i>c</i>	24,320,000	143,776
1927	<i>b</i>	19,069,000 <i>c</i>	19,069,000	107,222
1928	12,193,100	14,497,130	26,695,230	266,343
1929	10,749,942	17,486,744	28,236,686	279,874

Year	Stocks at end of year	Apparent total consumption	Apparent per capita consumption No. 2 cans
1925	<i>b</i>	11,927,000	2.5
1926	<i>b</i>	24,176,000	5.9
1927	<i>d</i>	19,902,000	3.9
1928	10,749,942	15,678,000	3.1
1929	11,486,754	16,471,000	3.3

^a Converted to cases of 24 No. 2's at 30 pounds to the case.

^b Figures not available.

^c Figures for previous year's pack are used since greater part of pack in any year is consumed in the following one.

^d Not used due to lack of beginning of year figures.

CANNED GREEN AND WAX BEANS

Year	Production	Exports ^a	Apparent total consumption	Apparent per capita consumption No. 3 cans
1926	4,037,000	564,719	3,472,000	0.7
1927	4,676,767	497,467	4,179,000	0.8
1928	6,215,320	483,342	5,732,000	1.1
1929	8,528,937	264,907	8,265,000	1.6

^a Converted to cases of 24 No. 2's at 29 pounds to the case.

Testing Capacity of Fruit and Vegetable Containers

Canners who purchase fruits and vegetables in baskets or other standard containers will be interested in a recent bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Miscellaneous Publication No. 75 on the method of testing the capacity of fruit and vegetable containers under the United States standard container act.

The purpose of the bulletin is best explained by the following introductory paragraph:

"The United States standard container act of 1928, which establishes standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets, completes the standardization of baskets begun by the standard container act of 1916. Both laws place upon the United States Department of Agriculture the duty of making capacity tests of baskets to determine whether they comply with the law. Since many of the states either have laws on the subject or have conferred upon some state department the authority to promulgate regulations establishing standard containers, the method and apparatus used by the Federal department in making tests becomes of general interest."

Mexican Fruit Fly Discovered on Mexican Border

The Mexican fruit fly is believed to have passed the "zone of defense" in Mexico and to have penetrated the State of Sina-

loa on the Gulf of California where it presents an increasing threat to the fruit centers of the Southwest, according to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which reports the seizure at Nogales, Ariz., of two lots of plums infested by this dangerous enemy of citrus and stone fruits.

Maggots of the fruit fly were intercepted at Nogales for the first time on June 3, in plums discovered in the baggage of a passenger who said they were bought somewhere between Guadalupe, in the State of Jalisco, and Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa; and the second time, June 11, in plums purchased in a market at Nogales, Sonora. Quarantine authorities could not obtain definite information as to the origin of the plums, but it appears that they were shipped from Sinaloa and that the Mexican fruit fly is now established in that state.

The Mexican fruit fly has caused serious losses along the eastern section of the international border. In 1927 and again in 1929 infestations were discovered in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Diligent inspection and rigorous eradication measures, which included the maintenance of a starvation period during which no host fruits were allowed to ripen, are believed to have eradicated the pest from Texas, and no infestations have been reported since April, 1929. This fruit fly is particularly dangerous to citrus fruits. In the Texas infestations the Mexican Government aided the United States control forces by enforcing the starvation period on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Poultry Used in Canning

The Market News Service of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has issued the following report on the quantities of poultry canned or used in canning during June:

	June, 1930 Pounds	May, 1930 ^b Pounds
Dressed poultry canned or used in canning	1,305,933	1,612,326
Drawn poultry canned or used in canning ^a	592,917	890,760
Total	1,898,849	2,113,026
Number of firms reporting	32	33

^a The figures for drawn poultry have been converted to an undrawn basis, assuming a 25 per cent shrinkage in drawing.

^b Revised to include late reports.

Truck Crop Markets

The heat wave which has prevailed for some time and the continued drought in many sections of the country doubtless will reduce the expected outturn of some crops. Market conditions also have been upset. Combined shipments of 33 import-

ant fruits and vegetables decreased during the week ended July 19 to 22,280 cars, of 4,500 less than the week before. Lighter forwardings of watermelons, potatoes and tomatoes were chiefly responsible for the decrease. Most other products showed slight increases of movement.

Apple shipments increased to 1,000 cars for the week, or fully twice as many as during the same period last season. Northern California shipped 410, Delaware 300, and other eastern sections a considerable number of cars.

Iowa was credited with about 80 of the 100 cars of cabbage that moved. Acreage of cabbage for kraut in the important states is about 20,500 acres, compared with 16,900 last year.

Cucumber shipments decreased to 265 cars, nearly three-fourths of which came from Maryland. With much heavier crops expected in Delaware and New Jersey this season, production of cucumbers in five intermediate states is forecast at 1,138,000 bushels, an increase of 40 per cent over 1929.

Shipments of green peas from New York increased to 170 cars and Washington to 265 cars. The total of 440 cars of peas was more than double last summer's corresponding movement.

Grape movement from California increased to 215 cars, and Arizona started 30 cars to market.

Forwardings of California plums and prunes decreased to 415 cars, compared with 160 a year ago.

Pear shipments increased rapidly to 990 cars from California, with limited movement from a few other states. The Washington pear season opened. Movement of this fruit is two and a half times that of late July, 1929.

Cherry shipments dropped to 130 cars, about half of which came from Oregon.

Oranges from California required 860 cars, but were about one-third less than a year ago.

Elberta peach shipments increased to 1,410 cars, but were still one-third lighter than last July. Georgia was up to 930 cars for the week. North Carolina shipped 210 and California 165, with nearly 100 cars from South Carolina.

Tomato shipments were down to 940 cars for the week. Tennessee had dropped to 355, but Maryland increased to about 135 cars and Virginia shipped quite a large number. New Jersey started shipping tomatoes and the season opened in Indiana. Late shipping states have 28,780 acres this season, or 16 per cent more than last year. Northern California has nearly 40 per cent of the total acreage in this group. General condition

of the tomato crop in 17 states averaged 83 per cent of normal, which was the same as a year ago but 7 points higher than in June.

Commodity	CARLOT SHIPMENTS					Total last season to July 30	Total this season to July 19
	July 13-19 1930	July 6-13 1930	July 14-20 1929				
Apples, total	1,008	770	473	2,473	1,871	102,770	
Eastern states	378	347	434	1,736	1,610	51,415	
Western states	425	223	38	717	61	51,354	
Cabbage	101	177	136	15,690	22,536	44,123	
Carrots	24	75	94	9,398	9,045	12,123	
Cherries	131	191	180	2,398	3,025	2,299	
Cucumbers	264	392	251	5,907	5,275	7,456	
Green peas	489	384	285	5,933	3,708	3,197	
Mixed deciduous fruit ..	260	236	222	1,276	1,224	3,192	
Mixed vegetables	428	473	403	19,729	21,211	22,422	
Peaches	1,468	977	2,031	5,473	7,104	35,431	
Pears	1,025	661	410	1,885	494	21,145	
Peppers	80	80	78	2,040	2,325	3,258	
Plums and prunes	413	339	139	3,389	1,394	6,046	
String beans	42	46	19	8,510	7,298	8,627	
Tomatoes	939	1,802	873	21,238	21,532	31,940	

Canny Cook News Number Six is Published

A copy of the sixth issue of the Canny Cook News is being sent to all members with this issue of the Information Letter. This little booklet has proved very popular with our radio listeners. To date we have received about 24,000 requests to be placed on the mailing list for the publication, and the list is growing daily.

Business Conditions

Business for the week ended July 19, as measured by the volume of check transactions, showed an increase of 16 per cent over the preceding week but was below the level of the period ended July 20, 1929.

Wholesale prices, as a whole, showed but slight change from a week ago, but were 16 per cent lower than the corresponding period in 1929.

Bank loans and discounts were greater than both the preceding week and the same period in 1929. Interest rates for call money were lower, while those for time money were higher than the preceding week. Both rates were lower than a year ago.

Bank loans and discounts and stock prices for the week ended July 19 registered increases when compared with the week ended July 21, 1928, two years ago.

Movement of commodities by rail, as indicated by statistics for the latest reported week, were greater than for the preceding week but less than for the same week a year ago.

	CAR LOADINGS		Merchandise		Other
	Total	Miscellaneous	L. C. L.		
Week ended July 19	915,965	355,633	230,299		330,033
Preceding week	792,141	311,916	204,837		275,388
Corresponding week, 1929	1,666,414	421,731	255,806		388,887
Corresponding week, 1928	1,024,923	407,617	233,778		383,528